

Skills for a Low Carbon Economy: **what next?**

Cedefop approach and projects on **green skills and VET policies**

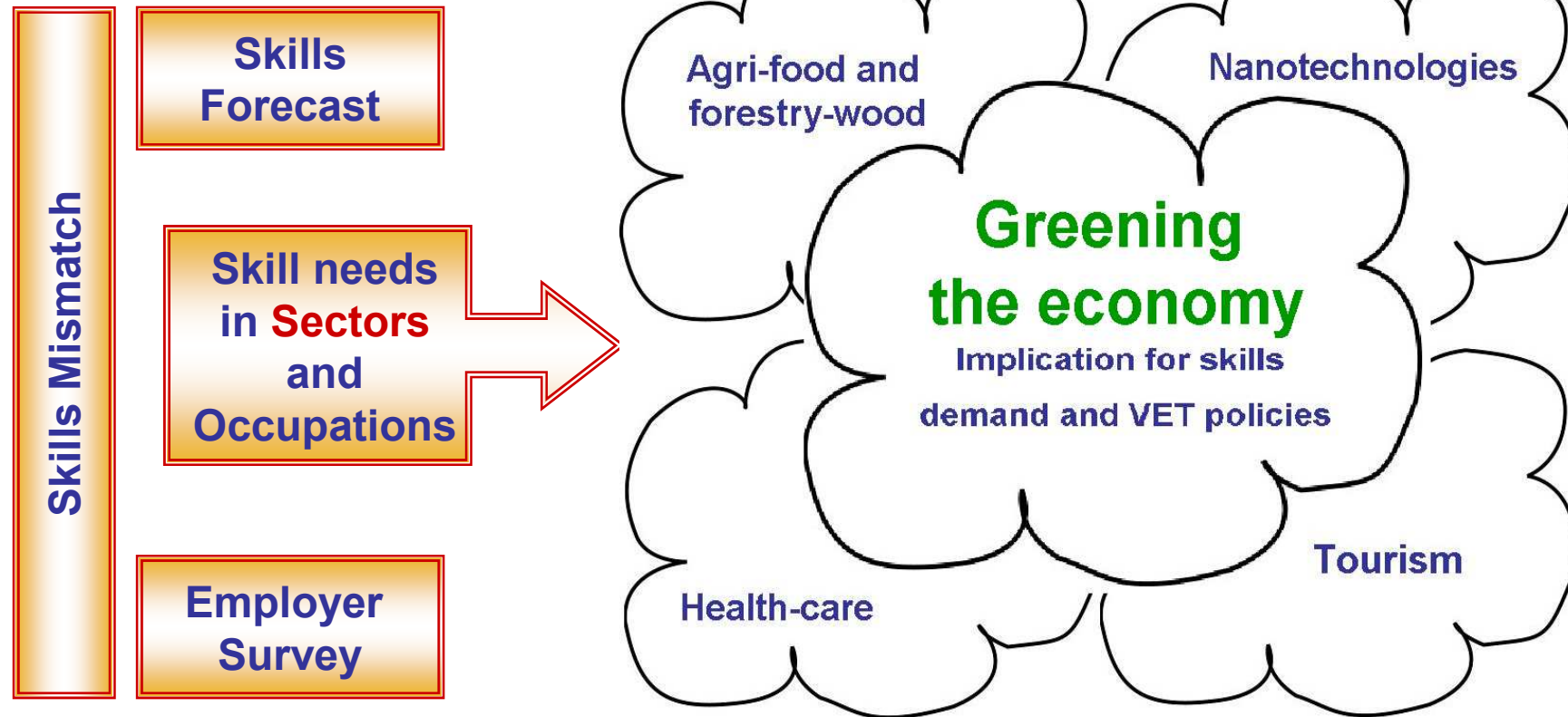
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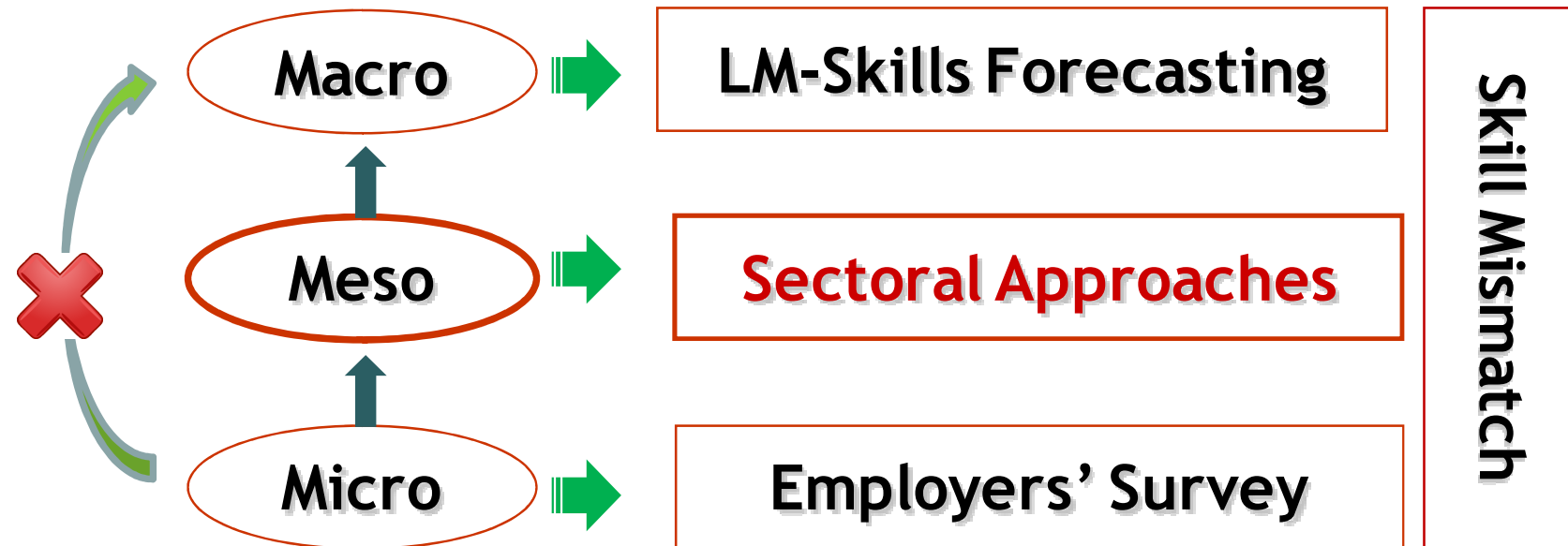
Paris, 27 February 2012

Identifying green skills – Cedefop's approach

Cedefop's skills team

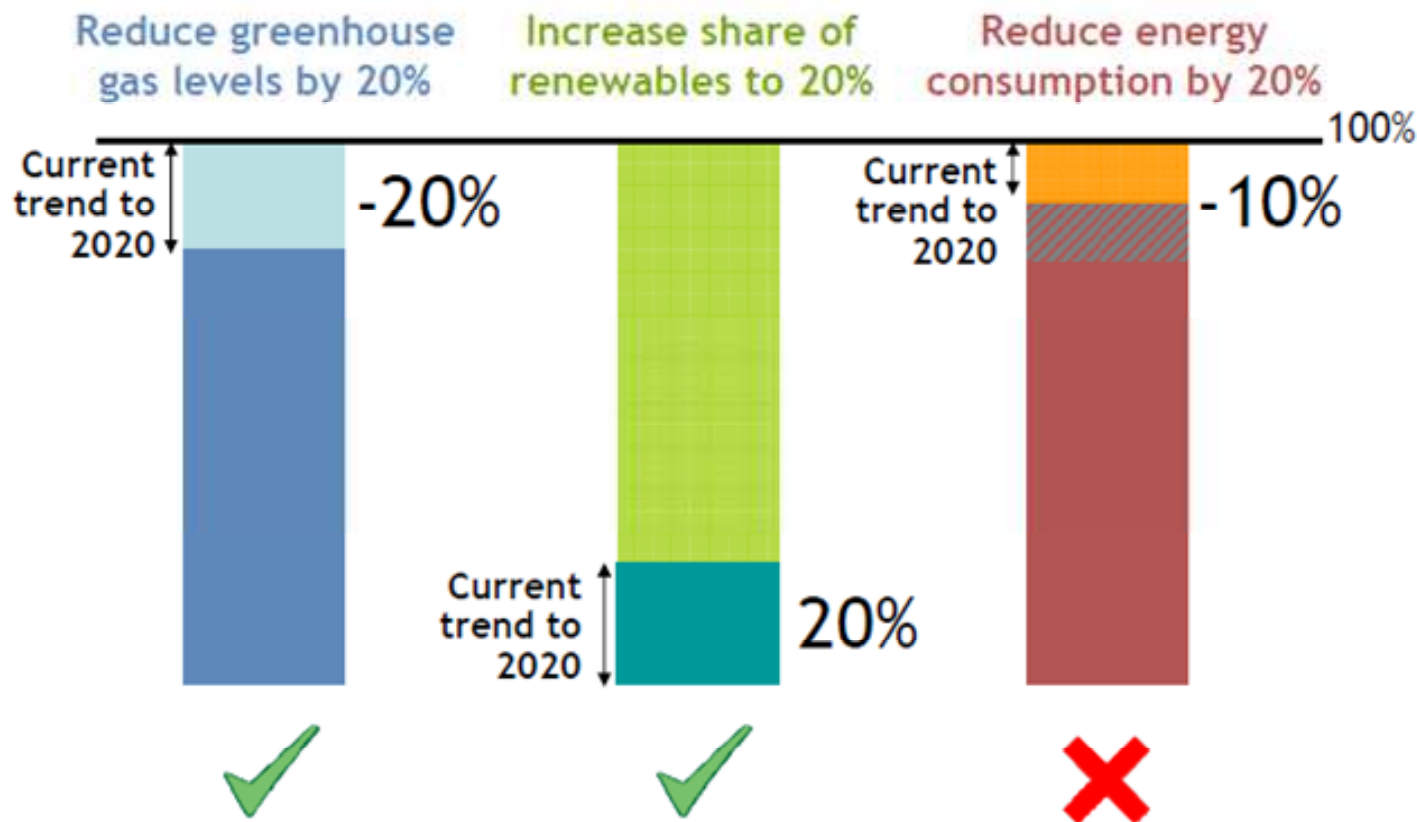


Identifying green skills – Cedefop's approach



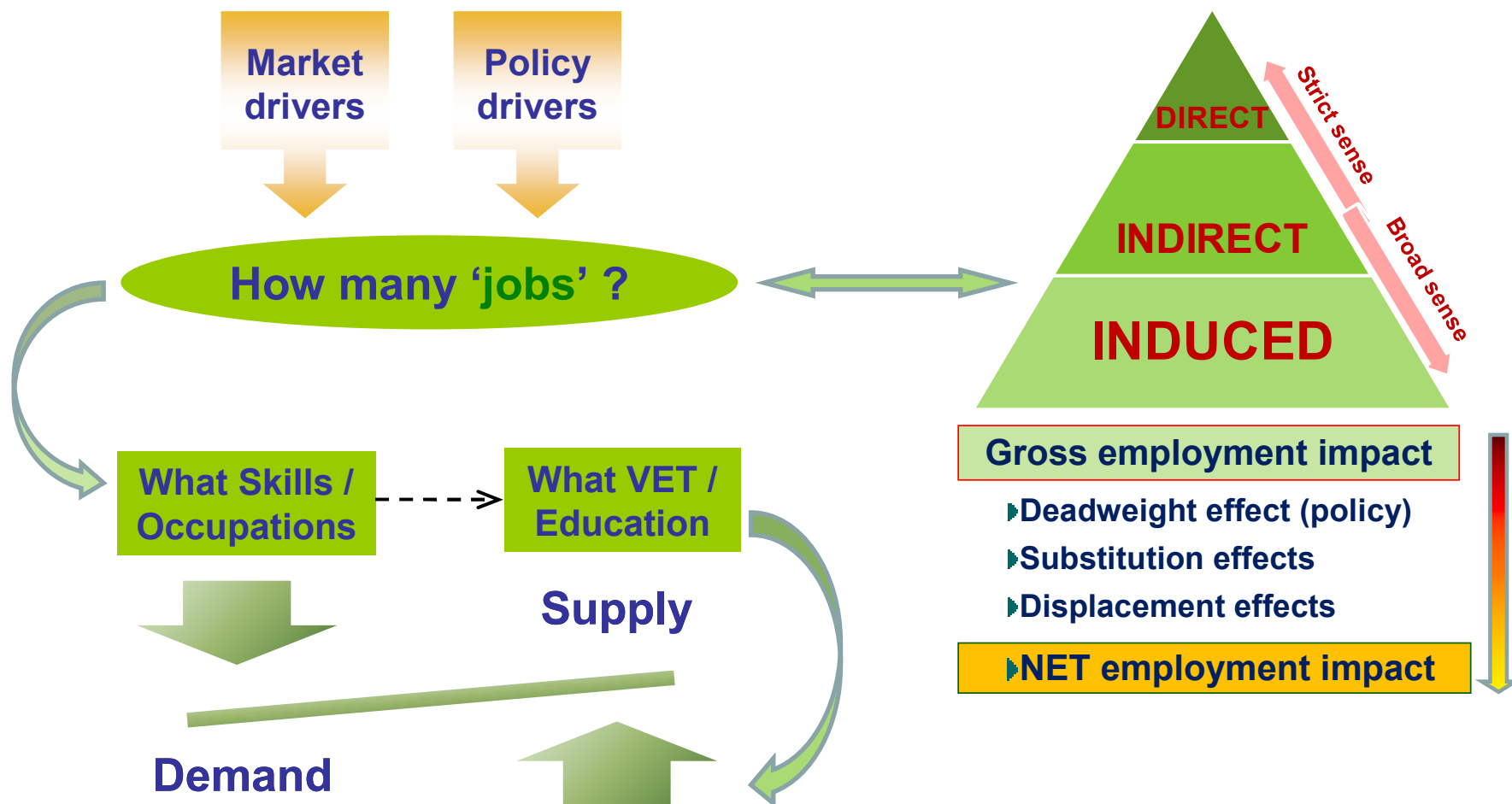
“Green” is not (exactly) a sector.

Identifying green skills – Cedefop's approach



“Green” is (also) a policy concept.

Identifying green skills – Cedefop's approach



Cedefop's main research projects

Skills for Green Jobs (Cedefop-ILO)

- Cedefop: Eight EU-MS (DK, EE, FR, DE, UK)
- ILO: 16 non-EU countries

Green Skills and Environmental Awareness in VET

- Nine occupations selected from various sectors and with different skill levels
- Eight EU Member States (GE, GR, IT, HU, N, SK, FI, UK)

Skills for a Low Carbon Europe

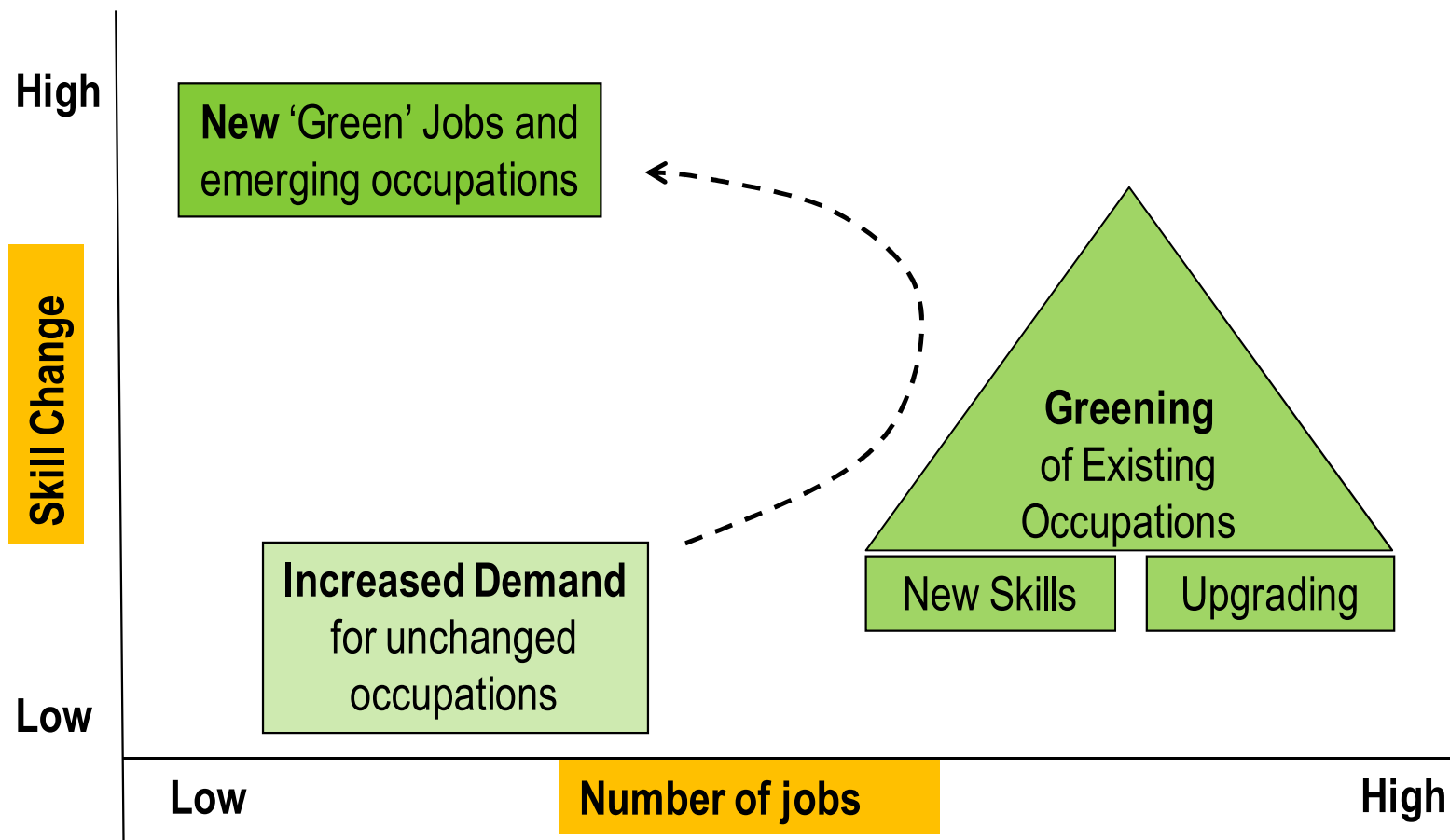
- Policy-driven scenario analysis for EU-27
- Policy case-studies national/regional level

Main evidence from “Skills for green jobs”

- **Policy driven** growth → ‘Green’ stimulus packages are similar and **climate change** remains at the heart of environmental concerns
- Rise of ‘new occupations’, but effective **revision** and **upgrading** of existing workers’ skills are more important (GESO)
- **Integrating** skills responses in environmental policy is generally weak
- **Generic** skills are as important as **technical** skills;
- **Industry-specific** responses tend to be the most dynamic (reactive to market needs)
- Linking up industry with education and training, at **regional/local and sectoral level**, is likely to make a positive difference

Specific occupational-skill profiles to be investigated

Potential impact of green economy/policies on skills



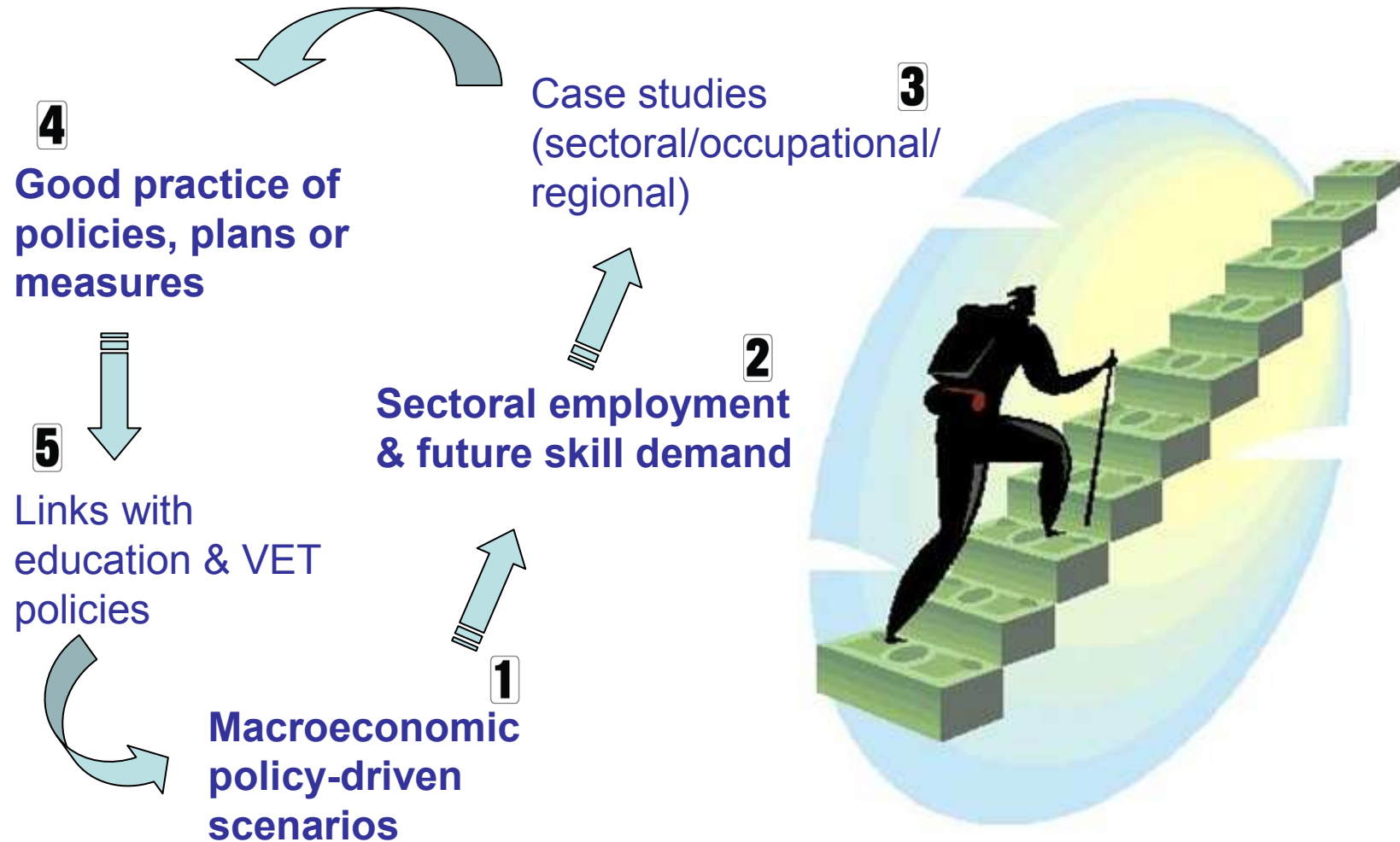
Main evidence from “Green skills in VET”

- Limited evidence of **skill shortages** due to the economic recession reducing demand, but some occupations are experiencing skill gaps mainly in practical and technical skills.
- **Uncertainty** about environmental regulations and policies makes it difficult to anticipate skill needs
- Multiple entry routes and **insufficient recognition** of skills acquired through non-formal or informal learning are important inhibitors to mobility of workers into green jobs.
- Younger workers in particular often perceive green jobs as low-qualified or ‘dirty’ (low **attractiveness?**).
- Learning providers are not sufficiently proactive, and are discouraged by **uncertain and diverse employer needs**.

Areas for improvement/further research

- **Data collection** (systematic statistics and ad-hoc surveys) on some of the emerging occupations requires improvement:
 - Improving Eurostat-ELFS
 - Ad-hoc surveys – e.g. occupational change at sectoral level to assess skills mismatch within tightly defined occupational boundaries.
- More research to improve and **reconcile macro- and micro-level** of analysis of skills needs for green economy
- Analyse **education and training systems responses** at national and regional/sectoral level – benchmarking analysis, case studies, good practices, etc.
- Analyse congruence between vocational evaluation, training, and job **placement** – e.g. outcomes/destinations of those qualifying to work in each STEM occupation; measures of entry into initial training/education for these occupations; etc.

New project “Skills for a low carbon Europe”



Thank you!

SKILL NEEDS IN SECTORS AND OCCUPATIONS

<http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/about-cedefop/projects/identifying-skill-needs-in-sectors-and-enterprises/index.aspx>

GREEN SKILLS

<http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/about-cedefop/projects/green-skills/index.aspx>

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